

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY have given
a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, 7 and 8, Old Road Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

CALLE
6 SPEED PORTABLE
MOTORS.
Magneto and Battery
Ignition Combined.
The very latest in Portable
Motors.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Office,
4, Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 17,965 號五十六百九千七萬一第

日三初月一十年卯乙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1915.

四拜禮

號九月二十年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

Dec. 10th. Europe (via Siberia), per a.s.
LIANGCHOW.
TO DEPART
Dec. 9th. Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per a.s. SHANTUNG.
Dec. 11th. Japan via Moji, Honolulu,
United States, South America
and Canada via San Francisco
and United Kingdom via Canada,
at 11 a.m., per a.s.
SHINYO MARU.
Dec. 11th. Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt and
Europe, at 4 p.m., per a.s.
POLYNESIA.
Dec. 11th. Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m.,
per a.s. CHENAN.
Dec. 14th. Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America and
Canada via San Francisco and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
9.30 a.m., per a.s. NIPPON MARU.
Dec. 14th. Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m.,
per a.s. TAKUMI MARU.
Dec. 14th. Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Moji, Victoria, B.O., and
Seattle, at 11 a.m., per a.s.
YAMADA MARU.
Dec. 14th. Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m.,
per a.s. ANZU.
Dec. 16th. Straits, Ceylon, Port Said,
Marseilles and London, at 11
a.m., per a.s. KAMO MARU.
Dec. 16th. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2
p.m., per a.s. NAHUR.
N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 97½ lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" "	10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" "	15 "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" "	15 "
12.45 noon to 1.15 " "	" "	10 "
1.15 " " 2.45 " "	" "	15 "
2.45 " " 3.15 " "	" "	10 "
3.15 " " 5.00 " "	" "	15 "
5.00 " " 8.10 " "	" "	10 "
NIGHT CARS.		
8.40 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.		
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.	
SATURDAYS.		
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" "	10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" "	15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" "	10 "
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 " "	" "	15 "
6.00 " " 7.00 " "	" "	10 "
7.00 " " 7.30 " "	" "	15 "
7.30 " " 8.10 " "	" "	10 "
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.		

INSPECTION INVITED



AN ARMY IN THE MAKING

AN ARMY IN THE MAKING.
When the history of the Great War comes to be written, one of the outstanding features will be the rapid-raising, training and equipping of "Kitchener's Army." All ranks responded to their Country's call—the factory, the office, the farm, the mine were left and "soldiering" became the order of the day. Despite great difficulties Lord Kitchener obtained a gigantic army of unique composition.



LOBBY KISCHKELEY

Aide-de-Camp

VIRGINIA

Cigarettes

THE **Nº 22.**
FINEST VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

THAT CAN BE OBTAINED

FOR 75 CENTS

a tin of 50



Hanover, 4th December, 1916

T1208

ORDER THE

TO BE SENT TO YOU. AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

The report and accounts as presented were adopted.

Mr. Gray Grayrigg was re-elected director and it was agreed that the director be paid by way of remuneration for his services a sum of Tls. 1,750 annually, sum to be divided among them in such portions as they may determine.

In addition to insinuating himself in the heart of fashion in Paris, the German has been in a position to photograph the best Parisian models early in the season and despatch the pictures to Germany where the models have been quickly copied and circulated to other countries as German fashions. Dress photography in Paris as an industry has practically been in the hands of Germans, it is stated.

any day. In short, it is bound to come at some time or other. Unfortunately, science cannot give us no idea as to when. Centuries, and even hundreds of centuries are as but a moment in the history of the universe, says Professor Flammarion, and for all we know this sun may have millions of years more life before it. No man can tell, though; and just as the strongest of us are struck down in a moment, so the all-powerful planet may give out at any time—and when it does it will make but short work of all of us down below.

was all in paper, consisting of twenty-five notes of m.1,000, nine of 100 and five of 50. No other documents were discovered. Though speaking broken German, the pilot says that he employs a number of slang terms usual among German sailors. His body is covered with tattoo.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA
 SHIPMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1915.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW. PRISONERS' PLEA IN HUNGHOM MURDER CASE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday two Indian watchmen, named respectively Sager Singh, employed at the Kowloon Docks, and Bela Singh, employed at the Green Island Cement Works, Hunghom, were charged with the murder of Anant Singh, a watchman employed at the Cement Works, on the night of the 15th November.

Mr. G. N. Orme, who prosecuted, said that the first defendant had a wife who lived at 30, Kowloon City Road. The murdered man was a watchman at the Cement Works and lived on the premises. Evidence would be given that deceased was on intimate terms with the first defendant, and it would appear that he entertained affection for the latter's wife, Sager Singh remonstrated with his wife about her relations with the deceased, and beat her on that account. Mr. Orme said that for the preservation of public morality and the privacy of married life he was unable to call the wife of the first defendant, but it was open to the defendant to call her at any time. It was certain that the first defendant had protested against the relations between his wife and Anant Singh, and he assaulted her, in consequence of which she was admitted to the hospital last month suffering from bruises. She was visited when in hospital by Anant Singh and, soon afterwards, by her husband. On the 15th November both the first defendant and the murdered man were at work, the former drawing his pay at about 5 p.m. He was also on duty as usual until midnight. The second defendant was not seen between the Saturday and the Monday. He was seen in the Cement Works in company with Anant Singh at about 4 o'clock on the 15th inst. The two men left together, proceeding in the direction of the first defendant's house. As Anant Singh failed to return at midnight, enquiries were made as to his whereabouts, but nothing was found during the night. He was still missing in the morning, and the matter was reported to the police. At about 11 o'clock a policeman found the body of Anant Singh in a field behind some houses on the Kowloon City Road. Inspector Lamont, who went over from Hunghom later, took charge of the body and afterwards went to No. 30, Kowloon City Road, where the defendants lived. On examining the house he found certain traces of the affair. Between two beds— which were practically the only articles of furniture in the house—he found bloodstains, and observed that the floor appeared to have only recently been washed. On the window he found that some plaster had been scraped away, and it appeared as if a rope had been frayed through a heavy weight having been let down from the first floor to the ground. There was also blood on the plaster. The place where deceased was found was 60 yards from the house, and in the field was found a footprint which corresponded with the left boot worn by the first defendant. Deceased had a rope tied round his neck, and it appeared that he had been strangled. Defendants made statements which were quite frank about the cause of the death of the deceased. They put it down to intimacy between deceased and the first defendant's wife, to which they had objected.

Mr. S. H. Iyer, of the P.W.D., produced plans of the house, and Dr. Woodman, Medical Officer of Health for Kowloon, gave evidence that death was due to strangulation. There were also a number of bruises on the body, which would have caused a flow of blood. Inspector Lamont deposed that he found the body, which was lying face downwards, in a small field. It was quite cold. A wrist-watch which had stopped at 11.40 was attached to the left wrist. There was no turban, and the hair was hanging down over the neck and shoulders. The right side of the coat and trousers were covered with mud of a different colour from that which was found in the field. There were no marks in the field which would indicate a struggle. Round the neck was a rope ten feet long.

His worship—Was it a slipknot? Witness—No, sir; it was a standing knot and it was impossible to get the finger between the rope and the neck, and part of the skin of the neck was caught. Witness further said that there was also blood on the rope. He turned over the body and found a wound behind the right eyebrow. After stripping the body, he found bruises on the back. Witness knew the deceased and identified the body as that of the head watchman at the Cement Works. Together with P.C. Goble, he visited 30, Kowloon City Road. The first floor had been newly washed. Some clothes had also been newly washed and were hanging up to dry.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY SOLDIER. TALE OF TEN-CENT PIECES.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's yesterday Ralph Crawford, Gunner in the Royal Garrison Artillery, was charged with the larceny of \$10 in subsidiary coin, the property of Mr. F. E. Hall, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon told the Magistrate that at about 12 o'clock, when the Palace Hotel was being closed, the "boy" in charge of the public bar took a cash-box from a drawer and put it on a sideboard behind the bar, near the entrance to the lavatory. The "boy" would say that he went over to tell two other men to leave the premises, as it was closing-up time, and when his back was turned he alleged that the defendant, who was the only man standing at the bar, took the cash-box and went outside with it. He saw defendant at the entrance to the lavatory and rushed in after him and noticed that the box had been placed on a small rattan table, about four or five paces away from where it was originally placed. He looked into it, and found that two \$5 rolls of ten-cent pieces had been extracted. The police were called in, the defendant was searched in the saloon bar, and in his pocket were found \$10 in ten-cent pieces.

After evidence in support of the opening statement had been given by two hotel "boys," P.C. Wills stated that he was called to the Palace Hotel and asked the defendant if he had any money on him. He immediately handed out a handful of ten-cent pieces. Defendant counted them, and said they amounted to \$10.32. Witness counted them, and found they totalled only \$10 and two copper cents. He took defendant to the Police Station. Sergeant Lannigan also counted the coins there, and reached the same amount as witness, namely, \$10.2. Defendant said the money came out of his monthly pay. The constable said they did not receive their pay in small coin, but defendant asserted that they did. On the way to the Station defendant said "You can square them (meaning the Hotel servants) all right." Witness told him to be careful what he was saying.

Defendant denied that he said this to the policeman.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for a week.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING IN HONGKONG. EVIDENCE IN CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEANS.

Evidence was given at the Magistrate's yesterday in the case in which Edmund Walter Hickrath, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England; Ethel Rearden, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emelie Delcambre, of France; are charged with importing or aiding and abetting the importation of 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru*. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in unlawful possession of the opium without a permit.

Mr. T. H. King (Assistant Superintendent of Police) prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason) defended.

A Chinese coolie said he noticed the male defendant on board the steamer in company with Sergeant Pincoff. He waited, and when the Sergeant had gone the male defendant asked him to go below and bring up a box. Witness went down for the box and brought it up to the deck where Sergt. Pincoff was standing. Defendant had asked him to do this. He remembered seeing a detective (No. 399) and in the luggage-room he showed the latter some torn labels which were lying on the floor.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, the coolie said he was not in the habit of going on board ships to take luggage. Sergeant Pincoff stated that at about 10.40 on the 1st inst. he boarded the *Mishima Maru* at Kowloon Wharf on her arrival from Europe. The first defendant was a first-class passenger, and witness spoke to him in his cabin. Afterwards witness spoke to the Purser, in consequence of which four trunks were brought up from the hold to the deck. The first defendant's cabin baggage was searched, but contained no opium. Three trunks were brought up on deck, and witness asked all three defendants for their keys. Two of the trunks were unlocked by keys from the male defendant's bunch, and the third by a key on the bunch of the second defendant. They all contained raw opium. Afterwards a fourth box was brought up. No key could be found to fit it, and it had to be forced open at the Water Police Station. The first three boxes bore the name of the second defendant, the fourth bore no name, but only parts of labels. The torn label bore the name of the third defendant. On the following morning witness again went on board the steamer, and seized four more trunks in the luggage-room. One bore the name of the second defendant, and the other three the name of the third defendant. All contained raw opium. The key which unlocked the male defendant's cabin trunk also opened one of these boxes. The rest of the boxes were opened by keys belonging to the first and second defendants.

The case was adjourned.

OPIMUM ON THE "ANTIOCHUS."

Two seizures were made by the Water Police yesterday of opium that had been brought in on the *Antiochus*. At about 5 a.m. a number of police who were watching the steamer observed a sampan in the act of leaving her. They chased the sampan, the occupants of which jumped overboard and swam towards the shore. The police seized the sampan, and in it found 312 lbs. of loose opium. One of the crew, who was in the water, was pulled out and arrested, but the others escaped in the darkness. At about the same time another party of police on board the same vessel seized on the deck 100 lbs. of loose opium and 155 loads of prepared opium. No one claimed this opium, and at the Magistrate's yesterday Inspector Gordon formally made application for confiscation. The order was made, subject to fulfilment of the usual conditions.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS AND RESERVES.
The following will represent the Reserves and Volunteers in a match against the Scouts Company, to be played on the H.K.C.C. ground, on Saturday, December 11th, play to commence at 2 p.m.—R. Hancock (Capt.), R. F. O. Bird, D. E. Donnelly, H. Hancock, A. R. Lowe, K. R. Macaskill, T. E. Pearce, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, F. Sutton, R. P. Thursfield, and R. C. Witcomb.

UNIVERSITY v. KOWLOON "B."

The following will represent the University against Kowloon "B" on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m. on the latter's ground:—Ng Sze Kwong (Capt.), Ho Wing Kin, K. Brayshaw, Wei Wing Lok, G. E. Marley, F. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, A. E. Rungjahn, W. Hall, Yung Hin Lun, and G. G. Anderson.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON WOLFE OF FOCHOW. ONE OF THE PIONEER MISSION- ARIES OF FUKIEN.

Seldom has a funeral in Fochow been so largely attended as that of the late Archdeacon Wolfe, who passed to his rest on Thursday last after an illness of some months' duration. The late Archdeacon was the oldest inhabitant of the Fochow community, fifty-four years having passed since he landed here in 1861.

Of the Archdeacon's work this is not the place to write at length, but it will be well for us to remember that he was one of the pioneer missionaries of Fukien and always had thrilling stories to tell of bygone days. He lived to see a marvellous change in the attitude of the Chinese towards foreigners generally and towards missionaries in particular, and his name is held in reverence throughout the Chinese Church, of which he may be said to have laid one of the foundation-stones.—Communicated.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF OLD SHANGHAI RESIDENT.

The Shanghai Police are investigating the circumstances attending the death of a British subject named Mr. James Williamson whose body was found early in the morning by the police in a Chinese house in the Chapei district.

Mr. Williamson was an old resident of Shanghai, having been connected with the American Presbyterian Mission Press for close on twenty years, latterly as accountant. He came to the Far East from New Zealand, of which country he was a native.

The story of the residents of the house from which the body was recovered is that at about half past nine o'clock at night Mr. Williamson knocked at the door and complained of sickness. He was admitted to the house but died shortly afterwards.

TWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation at the twentieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on December 16th, says:—

The General Managers submit a Statement of accounts to 31st October, 1915, showing the result of twelve months' working to date.

The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss is Tls. 537,279.28, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—
Tls.
To pay dividend on Preference Shares at rate of 7 per cent. per annum 23,000.00
To pay a dividend of Tls. 18 per Share on 15,000 Ordinary Shares 240,000.00
To write off Plant and Machinery 70,000.00
To write off Buildings 20,000.00
To write off Motor Car 330.00
To write off Water Supply 1,000.00
To write off Furniture 750.00
To pay a Bonus to Staff at Mills 10,500.00
To place to Reserve Fund 150,000.00
To carry forward to new account 16,699.23

Tls. 537,279.28
During the year the sum of Tls. 24,988.63 has been spent on Repairs and Renewals, and the whole of the machinery in the Mills is in excellent working order.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
On his departure for home, Mr. P. F. Lavers resigned from the Consulting Committee, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. E. E. Clark.

In accordance with Article XVII, the Members of the Consulting Committee retire, but all are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.
Mr. G. R. Wingrove has audited the Company's Accounts, and his re-election as Auditor requires the confirmation of the Shareholders.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE FUND.

Remitted by T.T. to London
16/11/15, £1,200 at 1/101 \$12,943.83
Balance remitted by Demand
Draft to London 2/12/15,
£130.55 at 1/111 1,390.94
Total \$14,274.76

The following is the last list of subscribers—H.E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Anonymous, Mr. E. D. F. Both, "R.C." Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould, "R.D.R." Mr. H. V. Looker, Messrs. Reiss & Co., S.S. Maura, Ven Archdeacon E. Judd Barnett and Mrs. Barnett.

The fund is now closed.
N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1915.

[cont.]

Government House,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915.
My Lord Marquis—I have the honour to inform you that on receipt of your Lordship's telegram of 25th September I caused a notice to be inserted in the European and Chinese newspapers in this Colony inviting subscriptions in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

I also presided over a Committee to organise a Concert and Fete in aid of the funds, which was held on the 27th October in the Public Gardens, the weather on the 21st October having been unfavourable for an outdoor function.

The result of the appeal for subscriptions was a sum of \$11,485, while the concert and fete yielded a net sum of \$1,055. I have sent a telegram to-day to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of which a copy is enclosed is enclosed, and I also enclose a statement which has appeared in the Public Press giving the result of the appeal. It is possible that further subscriptions may be received, which with the balance in hand of \$207 will be sent to you in due course.

A very satisfactory feature of the response made by the public of Hongkong was the zeal displayed by the leading members of the Chinese Community in subscribing to the fund and in purchasing tickets for the concert and fete.—I have, etc.

F. H. MAY,
Governor, etc.
The Most Noble, The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.,
President, British Red Cross Society,
83, Pall Mall, London.

[cont.]

Telegram from the Governor of Hongkong, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, 16th November, 1915.
Would be glad if following may be communicated to Lord Lansdowne:—

"Your telegram of September 25th. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have been instructed to pay you £1,300 collected in Hongkong on 21st October for the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Letter follows by mail."

[cont.]

Government House,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915.
My Lord Marquis—In continuation of my letter of the 16th November, I have the honour to enclose a draft for £130.55, being the balance of the fund raised in Hongkong in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.—I have, etc.

F. H. MAY,
Governor, etc.
The Most Noble, The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.,
President, British Red Cross Society,
83, Pall Mall, London.

BELGIAN FIELD HOSPITAL.

A LOCAL EFFORT TO GIVE IT
SUPPORT.

A Sale of Work, organized by the Women's Sewing Meeting of the Wesleyan Church, in aid of the Belgian Field Hospital, will be held in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street, next Saturday. Lady May has kindly promised to open the Sale at 5 o'clock.

A Concert, commencing at 5 o'clock, will be given in the Naval Theatre, kindly lent for the occasion. As part of an excellent programme, a short play entitled "The Missing Notes," written by one of the local members of H.M. Royal Navy, will be presented.

The Belgian Field Hospital was formed by a group of English doctors and surgeons who, early in September, 1914, went out to Belgium at the invitation of H.M. the Queen of the Belgians. Work was commenced in Antwerp. The story of the magnificent work done by the British doctors and nurses during the retreat from Antwerp to Furnes is one of the heroic annals of the War. The hospital has always been sufficiently near the firing-line to deal promptly with serious cases, and often to save lives which would be lost if they had to be transported to a base hospital. With the hospital there are now twenty-seven fully qualified British nurses. The sum of £50 will maintain a bed for a year. As a nation we owe to Belgium a debt which we can never repay. H.M. the Queen of the Belgians has expressed confidence that England will afford the hospital the necessary aid in order that it may continue its labours. It is hoped that the proceeds of the Sale and Concert will be at least equal to the maintenance of a bed for a year.

Donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Sailors' and Soldiers' Home.

SULTAN OF EGYPT'S OFFER.

TO RAISE 500,000 MEN TO DEFEND HIS COUNTRY.

According to a Cairo message published in Paris the Sultan of Egypt has offered to raise half a million men to repulse any attack Turkey may make upon Egypt.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY
FANCY BOXES OF
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CHRISTMAS
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.
CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.
CURRANTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.
YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
TOYS, GAMES, &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILLEM HEYBLOM, IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 30 DUTCH AND SEVERAL
ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687. PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1176]

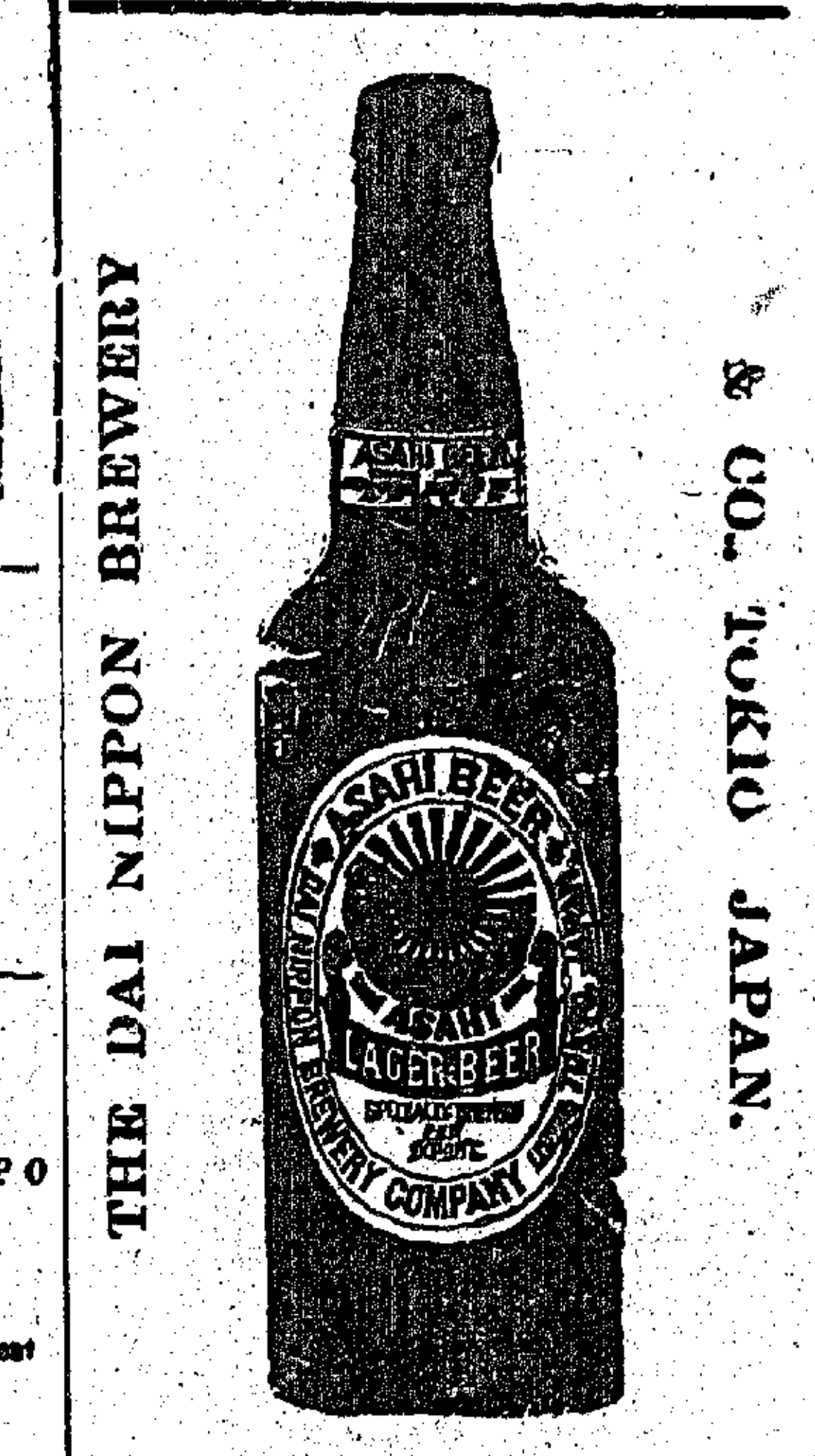
**MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all troubles of the Urinary System. It is the only medicine that cures the most difficult cases of GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System. It is the only medicine that cures the most difficult cases of GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System. It is the only medicine that cures the most difficult cases of GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 12 No. 2
THERAPION**
BLOOD PURIFIER, BLINDE, URINARY DISEASES, GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System. It is the only medicine that cures the most difficult cases of GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System. It is the only medicine that cures the most difficult cases of GONORRHOEA, BLINDE, and all other troubles of the Urinary System.

香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
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Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

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Circulates largely throughout Southern China
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or Colloquial Chinese.

ASAHI BEER.



THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY
& CO. TOKYO JAPAN.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE
SOLE AGENTS:
NITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
HONGKONG
9797

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ORDERS for PRINTING and JAPANESE PRODUCTS are solicited by the undersigned up to the 15th instant. All orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

B. KORYASHI,
Care of THE NIPPON HOTEL,
Cantonment Road,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. [1267]

THE AYER TAWAH RUBBER PLANTATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOK and SHARE REGISTER of the above-named Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th December to MONDAY, the 20th December, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries,
Hongkong, 9th December, 1915. [1266]

THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. [1264]

THE "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 and 1913, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1915, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose provided in the said Section.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1915.
NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator. [1265]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MARTIN, Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 9th December, 1915, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st August, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd of December to the 9th of December, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1915. [1235]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1104]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMB-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1915. [1247]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 1st Floor, Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Society held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society "be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,000 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking for Dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to these Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum of writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.)—The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—
(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager' and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5.)—That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 1, 25, 26, 45, 47, 53, 55, 54, 94, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1254]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, 1st Floor, Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of December, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."

"be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.)—The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—

(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—That the heading of Articles "Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager' and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4.)—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 1, 24, 25, 44, 45, 52, 54, 53, 83, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and complexion of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [1788]

FOR SALE

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 L.W. Continuous Current Shunt Dynamo of 50/70 volts with rheostat regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c. complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong 18th September, 1915. [1905]

FOR SALE

TOYS AND XMAS GOODS.
GRACA & CO.

Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, TOYS, &c.
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1043]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
OLD BROWN
BRANDY.

THE
PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

DEATH.

BOWLEY.—At Reading on the 8th December, MARIA BOWLEY, the beloved mother of Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY, of Hongkong. [1268]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 9th, 1915.

AUSTRO-GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN AMERICA.

A FEATURE of President Wilson's address to Congress, we are told, was a scathing denunciation of the plots and conspiracies which have been discovered in the United States of America. "Grave as the nation's differences have been with other nations," he said, "the gravest threats against its peace and safety have been uttered within its own borders. I blush to admit that there are United States citizens, born under other flags but fully naturalised, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of the Government into contempt and to destroy industries for vindictive purposes. The ugly and incredible thing that has come about demands Federal laws to crush out such disloyalty and anarchy." Although these words contain no specific allusion to the Austro-German element, which forms nearly twenty per cent. of the population of America, the circumstances under which they were uttered leave no room for doubt as to their application. For months past the United States have been a hotbed of Austro-German intrigue against the Entente Powers. No respect has been shown for American neutrality and no regard has been paid to the sacredness of American life and property. Ships have been fitted out with supplies at American ports for German commerce-raiders, false passports have been issued to Austro-German agents travelling to Europe, attempts have been made to buy up arms and ammunition plants and, when these have failed, strikes have been fomented amongst the workers and explosions have been caused in the factories. The complicity of the Austrian and German Governments in these outrages has been clearly established by important papers which the German Privy Councillor, Dr. ALBERT test

on the Elevated Railway on July 31st and which promptly appeared in the New York World. The nature of these documents was revealed by a White Paper, in which the British Government gave reprints and translations of the despatches bearing upon the matter that were found in the possession of Mr. F. J. ARCHIBALD, the "strictly impartial" American journalist, who was arrested at Falmouth on August 30th. "So instructive and entertaining a record of intrigue and menacity," said The Times, "has rarely been given to the public with official sanction." In one of the letters which Mr. ARCHIBALD was carrying, Dr. DUMBA, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, forwarded an *aide memoire* from the editor of a local Hungarian paper recommending a means of bringing about a strike at the Bethlehem Steel and Munitions Factory and also in the Middle West. Dr. DUMBA added: "I take this rare and safe opportunity of warmly recommending the proposals to your Excellency's favourable consideration. It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved." The allusion to Captain VON PAPPEN, the German Military Attaché, was peculiarly unfortunate in view of the following declaration which the German Ambassador, Count BERNSTORFF, had made to Mr. LANSING, the American Secretary of State, only a week or so previously:—"In reply to the false suggestion, based on certain letters, that I, or some one else who has relations with the German Government, have taken part in instigating or forwarding strikes in munition factories, I can only say that such assertions or insinuations are groundless." As a consequence of these disclosures Dr. DUMBA's recall was demanded by the United States Government, and, on his return to his native land, he was promptly rewarded for his treachery with a knighthood. Count BERNSTORFF remains at the German Embassy for the present, and affects to be surprised that his two satellites, Capt. VON PAPPEN and Capt. BOYEN, should have been given their *congé*. The United States decline to discuss their reasons for taking this step, but even so we do not suppose that His Excellency stands in much need of enlightenment. Assuming it to be true that VON PAPPEN's holiday trip to Mexico, after his indiscreet written references to "these idiotic Yankees," was not undertaken with the object of adding fresh fuel to the dying embers of revolution in Mexico, the revelations in connection with the recent German bomb plot in New York, added to those already referred to, are surely sufficient to make the United States Government feel that the room of such gentlemen is preferable to their company. Amongst the Austro-German agents who are now on their trial for causing explosions in twenty-two munition factories in America, by which 78 persons were killed and injured, and for the blowing up of 16 ships by infernal machines, is ROBERT FAY, a lieutenant in the 16th Cologne Infantry, who participated in the battle of the Marne and received the Iron Cross for bravery in Champagne. He has confessed that it was with explicit instructions from the Intelligence Office in the Wilhelmstrasse that he came to the United States for the purpose of wrecking munition factories, dynamiting railroad bridges and destroying railroad tracks, as well as docks in New York and other cities along the Atlantic coast. He was directed to employ any and all means in order to stop shipments of munitions to the Allies. The German Secret Service obtained his passage to America as "a merchant," and instructed him to place his orders before Captain BOYEN and Captain VON PAPPEN. VON PAPPEN, he says, told him "it might do to sink a few ships, but it might lead to political entanglements." In FAY's rooms' papers were found establishing his connection with the German Government, together with a quantity of dynamite and trinitrotoluol, one of the most powerful of known explosives, while in a local storage warehouse there were five cases, which FAY had left each containing an ingenious mine designed to be attached to a steamship's rudder. The rush of water from the propeller would start a clockwork device causing an explosion at a certain time. Other bombs for placing inside vessels were also discovered, including 200 bomb cylinders and 400 percussion caps. The report of the trial, which is now pending, will, we imagine, be read with peculiar interest by other neutral nations who have Germans in their midst.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. H. N. Pountney is leaving Hongkong in a few days for his home in New Zealand, where he intends to volunteer for the front.

We are officially informed that no nominations have yet been received for the Chairmanship of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

St. Francis School Prize Distribution will take place at the headquarters of the Catholic Women's League (St. Patrick's Hall), Garden Road, to-day, at 2 p.m. Mr. E. Ralph, Inspector of English Schools, will preside.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin are among the passengers on the *Yasaka Maru*, leaving Marseilles on the 11th inst. Mr. Griffin volunteered for the front and was offered a commission by the War Office, but failed to pass the necessary medical test.

Though the official figures of the banks throughout China cannot yet be ascertained—says the *Shanghai Mercury*—it is understood that from Shanghai and the outports at least two and a half millions roubles (Rs. 2,500,000) have been invested in the Russian War Loan.

The following two gentlemen have been proposed and seconded for nomination as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council:—Mr. Percy Hobson Holyoak and Mr. John Whyte Cooper Bonnar. The election will take place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

The interment took place at Happy Valley last evening, amid many tokens of respect and esteem, of Mrs. Jane Howard, wife of Mr. R. Howard, of the Alexandra Cafe. The deceased passed away at the Matilda Hospital on Tuesday, after a lingering and painful illness. She had a large circle of friends in the Colony by whom she was held in high esteem. There were many floral tributes.

At the Magistracy yesterday 81 Chinese were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner on board the steam launch *Sui Fung* when lying alongside the Ping On Wharf. A detective told the Court that the men crowded on to the boat, and refused to conduct themselves in an orderly manner. On a previous occasion, when a similar thing happened, the vessel went down. Many of the men, who came from the South, were wearing queues. A number of the men were allowed out on bail and failed to appear. Their bail was estreated. The other men, who had been in the cells, were discharged with a caution.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6 p.m., December 7th.
Cyclone or typhoon south of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.

10 a.m., December, 8th.
Cyclone or typhoon west of Manila, more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VACANCY ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In a recent issue of your paper my name was mentioned as a probable candidate for the representation of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council. This was, presumably, due to some misunderstanding, and I shall be obliged by your contradicting the statement, which is unauthorised.—Yours truly,

WM. DICKSON.

[The statement referred to appeared in our issue of December 2nd and was as follows:—"Four names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy, namely those of Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. W. Dickson." So far as it goes, this is a literal statement of fact.—Ed. B. A. H.]

After denouncing the Anglo-French War Loan, and threatening to withdraw support from all banking firms taking an active interest in it, Mr. Henry Ford, of motor-car fame, has now subscribed \$2,000 to the Canadian Red Cross, and has announced that he will subscribe the first million dollars to any Canadian War Loan (which has not yet been floated). Mr. Ford adds that he is heart and soul with Canada, and that all his sympathies are for the Allies. A notable and speedy conversion, which is causing much amusement in the Dominion.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND GERMAN PLOTS.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE POSSIBLE.

KING CONSTANTINE'S CANDOUR.

LIVELINESS IN ADRIATIC SEA.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT ON SHAMEEN.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS ACTIVE.

FRENCH SUBMARINE & SEVERAL VESSELS SUNK.

PARIS, December 7th.

The Ministry of Marine announces that according to a German wireless message an Austrian warship destroyed the French submarine *Fresnel* on Sunday, and made the crew of 28 prisoners.

An Austrian communiqué shows that the *Fresnel* was destroyed in the vicinity of San Giovanni. It asserts that an Austrian cruiser and destroyers on the same day sank five steamers and five large and several small sailing vessels discharging war material at San Giovanni. Twenty guns ashore heavily bombarded the flotilla.

Another flotilla on the 23rd November sank an Italian armed steamer and a sailer from Brindisi to Durazzo, fully laden.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SEIZES BRITISH OFFICERS.

ATHENS, December 7th.

It is confirmed that a German submarine removed from a Greek steamer Colonel Napier, Attaché at Sofia, and Captain Wilson, M.P.

ATHENS, December 7th.

Greek newspapers state that the German submarine stopped the Greek steamer near Messina and removed Colonel Napier, the British Military Attaché at Sofia.

The Press Bureau states that it is Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., who is captured. He was conveying letters from the Eastern Mediterranean to London. None of the papers taken from him were important. It was an Austrian submarine.

STANDARD OIL VESSEL SHELLED.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

The State Department has been advised that the Standard Oil vessel *Petrolite* was shelled by a submarine, which was apparently Austrian, between Crete and Tripoli. A sailor was injured.

AMERICAN OIL-TANK STEAMER TORPEDOED.

New York, December 7th.

A message from Rome says that the American oil-tank steamer *Communiap* was submarined off Tripoli. The age of the crew and the nationality of the submarine are unknown.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GERMAN TROOPS.

POURING INTO BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 7th.

There has been speculation in Holland concerning the veil of secrecy recently shrouding Germany. No newspapers or correspondence have been received for several days.

Now it is reported that troops and guns have been pouring into Belgium, mostly at nighttime. It is believed that the troops are new formations replacing the large forces recently withdrawn from the French front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

FIERCE CANNONADE IN ARTOIS.

PARIS, December 8th.

The evening communiqué says:—The Franco-Belgian artillery demolished an enemy work at Hetaas. A cannonade in Artois was very fierce, and was accompanied at some points by fighting with heavy bombs. The struggle continued in Champagne for the possession of an advanced trench to the south of Saint Souplet. Our counter-attacks have regained most of the lost trench.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEEP SNOW IN CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, December 8th.

The most notable fact in the latest communiqué is that there are 19ft. of snow on the mountainous sectors of the Caucasus front.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREECE'S POLICY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY KING CONSTANTINE.

NEUTRALITY ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, December 7th.

The *Times*' correspondent at Athens was granted an audience of King Constantine, who said he was deeply grieved that attacks had been made on him casting suspicions on his intentions. He was bound to keep Greece clear of disaster, hence neutrality was essential. His Majesty said the pitiable condition of Belgium was always before his eyes, and he would only consent to fight if the mortal existence of Greece were threatened, or if the certainty of victory was such that the rewards would justify the sacrifices. To suggest that Greece was capable of treachery to England and France was an insult.

He complained of the indefiniteness of the Allies' policy in the Balkans, and said that the Graeco-Serbian Treaty only contemplated a Bulgarian attack. He emphatically denied the existence of a Graeco-Bulgarian Treaty.

His Majesty added:—"We have replied to the Allies' demands by giving the most solemn assurances that nothing detrimental to the Allies need be feared from Greece, but before we can absolutely bind ourselves to a fixed and irrevocable programme we are desirous of knowing the Allies' programme. In reply, we are told that no fixed programme has been decided on."

King Constantine asked if Greece could justifiably be invited to remove her troops to other districts so long as the Allies were undecided as to whether they would occupy the evacuated region. Greece must know the definite plans of the Allies, though she would not abandon neutrality whatever these plans may be. His Majesty expressed gratitude at the visits of Earl Kitchener and M. Denys-Cochin, and said his discussion with them had dispersed many clouds.

"TIMES" COMMENT.

The *Times*, commenting on King Constantine's statement, says it is marked by praiseworthy candour, but it is not easy to reconcile his assertion that Greece will never abandon neutrality.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STATEMENT TO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, December 7th.

King Constantine, in an interview with the Associated Press, has personally given his word that Greek troops will not attack the Allies. He emphasised that if the *Entente* assure him that if driven back into Greece they will re-embark, and will consider the Balkan campaign at an end, he will guarantee them the protection of the whole Greek Army against a Teutonic attack whilst embarking. He would not do more than that. He would not withdraw his troops from Salonika and the frontiers, and he would not permit Greece to be forced or cajoled out of her neutrality.

GREEK MILITARY MISSION.

ATHENS, December 7th.

Colonel Pallis, of the Greek General Staff, has been sent to Salonika specially to confer with the *Entente* military officials and to report in detail to the Government their desiderata.

GERMANS REORGANISED.

TO ATTACK ALLIES.

ROTTERDAM, December 7th.

Information from Berlin indicates that General Gallwitz's Army, which has not been mentioned for some weeks, has been reorganised and reinforced with a view to attacking the Allies in Macedonia.

ENEMY PICTURE OF SERBIAN ARMY.

PARIS, December 7th.

The Serbian Minister at Athens declared that the enemy picture of the Serbian Army as "a miserable herd of refugees" is untrue. With the recruits of the 1914-15 classes the Army would shortly number a quarter of a million, and would give the enemy surprises.

TREACHEROUS ALBANIANS.

CO-OPERATING WITH BULGARIANS.

LONDON, December 8th.

A Bulgarian communiqué claims that Djakovo has been occupied. It says that the Albanians are co-operating with the Bulgarians in attacking the remnants of the Serbian Army wandering over the Albanian mountains.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE ATTENDS.

PARIS, December 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French (the British Commander-in-Chief) and General Sir Archibald Murray (Chief of the General Staff) were present at the second Allied War Council at the French Headquarters yesterday. The meeting was presided over by General Joffre and was attended by Japanese and other Allied representatives.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

STATEMENT BY LORD CREWE.

DRASTIC ACTION NECESSARY.

LONDON, December 8th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Bryce called attention to the position in Persia. He said that the situation in Persia demanded the most drastic action on the part of Great Britain and Russia. He hoped that it would be found possible to deal gently with the frail fabric of the Persian Monarchy.

Lord Crewe said he desired to correct a misapprehension that General Townshend had only a Division, because he had additional troops of infantry and cavalry which were considered by competent authorities to be sufficient for the task.

This was no rash adventure of dubious strength, he continued, and neither could a charge be brought against the leader ship, while the troops behaved splendidly. The task, however, was bigger than was anticipated. Lord Crewe dwelt on Turkish bribery and corruption in Afghanistan and Arabia, and the efforts to force Persia against the Allies. He also emphasised that the Swedish Government was in no way involved in the question of the Persian gendarmes. The presence of Russian and British troops in Persia was designed to support her independence. The Allies were prepared to continue their financial assistance, and also to help Persia to create a defence force instead of a gendarmie. He hoped that the young Persian sovereign would rule later over a well-governed country.

Lord Crewe added, regarding Mesopotamia, that the retirement from Ctesiphon to a strong position down the river was a wise course to adopt, and ought generally to be approved.

Lord Sydenham, referring to the campaign in Mesopotamia, said the one bright spot in a very dark picture was the manner in which General Townshend's forces fought at Ctesiphon. Their gallant stand against greatly superior forces, and the capture of 1,600 prisoners, was a very fine feat of arms. The force consisted largely of Indian troops who had been more than a year from home, and had endured the supreme test of fighting after a long summer. No praise was too great for such men. He thought that General Townshend, by a wise retirement when he found overwhelming forces against him, saved the force from a great disaster.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN PERSIA.

PRESENCE OF RUSSIAN TROOPS NEAR CAPITAL.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Dillon, Sir Edward Grey said he was confident that the Persian Cabinet were sincerely anxious to restore order. They had already endeavoured to take effective measures for that purpose. The presence of Russian troops between Kazvin and Teheran was necessitated by a danger similar to that in other places which threatened Russian and British interests. The Russian troops had not entered the capital, and the Persian Government were advised that if they were instructed to do so it would only be to protect life and property. Sir E. Grey had not thought to have had confirmation of the statement that the Shah had broken his pledges to Great Britain and Russia and allowed military supplies to be transferred to Hamadan by Persian agents.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN AMERICA.

MORE ENQUIRIES.

New York, December 7th.

The Government has subpoenaed several witnesses to appear before the Federal Grand Jury at New York to testify to the activities of the so-called Labour National Peace Council, which is stated to have carried on a campaign advocating a munitions embargo and other proposals evidently inspired by Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DENUNCIATION.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

The feature of the President's message to Congress is his scathing denunciation of plots and conspiracies. President Wilson does not accuse the Germans explicitly, though he obviously refers to the Teutonic outrages. He declares that, grave as the country's differences have been with other nations, "I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. I blush to admit that there are United States citizens, born under other flags but fully naturalised, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of the Government into contempt and to destroy industries for vindictive purposes. We had not made preparation for such a contingency. We would be ashamed to do so. But the ugly, incredible thing has come about." He demanded Federal laws to crush out such disloyalty and anarchy, and emphasised that it was America's duty to remain neutral so that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent economic ruin and breakdown throughout the world. President Wilson concluded by upholding the Monroe Doctrine, citing as an example Mexico, as a test case. He laid great stress on the necessity of an adequate American mercantile marine by the purchase and construction by the Government of vessels to develop overseas trade and trade between the American Continents.

WHOLESALE CONSPIRACY.

New York, December 7th.

Five additional indictments have been returned against the man Fey and five other Germans, charging them with conspiracy to commit murder and assault. They were previously charged with conspiracy to destroy ships. A Hungarian and an Austrian have now been arrested, explosives having been found in their rooms.

It is understood that the authorities are considering the investigation of the conduct of the North German Lloyd Company, following the Hamburg-America revelations. The State Department has received another enquiry on the subject of the reasons for requesting the withdrawal of Capt. Boyed and Capt. von Papen through the United States Ambassador in Berlin. It is learned officially that the United States will decline to discuss the question and, in fact, will refuse to disclose the sources of its information.

GERMAN DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.

Count Bernstorff has issued a denial of the report that German officials were concerned in an attempt to provoke a revolution in Mexico.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE AGAIN POSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

Interest in the controversy with Germany is intense, because a diplomatic rupture is considered possible in well-informed circles.

INCENDIARISM?

HALIFAX, December 7th.

A fire was discovered on Saturday aboard the steamer *Carlton*, bound from New York for Queenstown with a cargo of sugar. The Captain proceeded to Halifax and reported the matter to the Admiralty.

"FORD'S ARK" ABSURDITY.

INTEND TO ENTER GERMANY WITH THE DOVE.

LONDON, December 8th.

"The Ford's Ark" expedition have sent a wireless message to the effect that they are determined to enter Germany, and they are confident that the Germans will bow to the Dove of Peace.

SCRUTINISING WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Board of Control to scrutinise war expenditure has asked the War Office and the Admiralty to co-operate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"PEACE TALK." MR. BRYAN'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, December 8th.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Bryan, in a manifesto, urges President Wilson to mediate immediately. Simultaneously with this, a new version of Germany's peace terms was published in New York, namely, that Germany shall have full power in the Balkans, ensuring a road to Constantinople and Asia Minor, a "place in the sun" independent of British sea power, the control of Constantinople and the power to civilize Turkey, the establishment of buffer States between Germany and Russia, including a new Kingdom of Poland, the strengthening of Rumania by the addition of Bessarabia, the restoration of the old boundaries in the West, with complete freedom in Belgium, and a slight Alsatian concession to France.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, December 8th.

Speaking in the Hungarian Chamber, Count Andrássy declared that in view of the declarations of the French Premier and the speeches in the House of Commons there was little probability of peace. The enemy does not acknowledge the present result of the war, and is doing all possible to obtain a change in the fortunes of war. "I am convinced," concluded the Count, "that we will be able to continue the war till they are obliged to ask for peace."

BRITAIN'S GOLD SUPPLY. LARGER THAN EVER.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna stated that the amount of gold in British Banks was £22,000,000 on June 30th, 1914, and £110,000,000 on June 30th, 1915. (Cheers.) He added that it was estimated that the amount of gold coin held by the public was £78,000,000 on June 30th, 1914, and £73,000,000 on the same date in 1915.

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

AWARD OF V.Cs.

LONDON, December 7th.

The granting of two Victoria Crosses has been gazetted.

Private Thomas Kenna, of the 13th Durham, was, at La Mousse on November 11th, patrolling in the fog when his Lieutenant was shot in the thigh. He crawled for an hour with the officer on his back, trying to find his own trench, under heavy enemy fire, and finally reached a ditch which he recognised, obtained assistance and saved the Lieutenant, despite German machine-gun and rifle fire and bombs.

Complimentary J. L. Dawson, of the Engineers, was on October 13th in the Hohenzollern Redoubt during a British gas attack, when he fully exposed himself to very heavy enemy fire in order to clear out the infantry from the gas-laden trenches. He hoisted three leaking cylinders into the open, and fired bullets into them, letting the gas escape, and thus saved many from being gassed.

BYE-ELECTIONS IN WARTIME.

"BUSINESS GOVERNMENT" CANDIDATE.

LONDON, December 8th.

Colonel Hall Walker, in consequence of his gift to the nation, will be compelled to seek re-election for Widnes.

Sir Herbert Samuel is seeking re-election on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He will be opposed by Mr. Reginald Knight, "the business Government candidate," who condemns the drink restrictions.

BYE-ELECTION AN OUTRAGE.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in a speech to the electors last evening after the nominations, said the contest in ordinary times would be a nuisance, and in a time of war it was an outrage. Certain gentlemen had plunged the constituency into the turmoil of an election, because they thought that five and a half hours daily was insufficient to drink beer. It was the most sordid incident in the war up to the present time.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

GIFT OF MALAY STATES.

LONDON, December 7th.

A military hospital of eighty beds has been established at Blackmere End, Herts, under Captain Freer, formerly Senior Medical Officer at Selangor, the funds being provided by the public of the Federated Malay States.

NEW-ZEALAND'S GIFT OF MEN.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Dec. 7th.

The National Register shows that 109,893 have volunteered to fight. The Premier considers the result highly satisfactory.

A DARKENED LONDON.

ACCIDENT TO SIR SAMUEL EVANS.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Right Hon. Sir Samuel T. Evans, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Courts, was leaving the Courts when he was knocked down by a motor-bus and his leg was broken.

Sir Samuel Evans has recently been very busy in Prize Court work. The accident, like many others, was due to the darkened streets.

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, December 7th.

M. Khvestoff has been appointed Minister of the Interior, in succession to M. Malakoff.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS ON SHAMEEN. PREVENTION OF CONSPIRACIES IN CHINA.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions regarding the behaviour of Germans on the Shameen, Canton, and the suggestions that all Germans should be interned or expelled, that German concessions in China should be occupied, and the German Consuls and officials arrested in order to prevent conspiracies similar to those in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said he had no official information regarding the alleged misconduct of Germans on the Shameen. The intrigues of Germans in China, however, were being anxiously considered by the Government.

SHANGHAI DISTURBANCES.

JAPAN'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

TOKYO, December 8th.

It is understood that in view of the disturbances in Shanghai Japan is taking measures to protect Japanese residents and interests. Several Japanese warships are already on the scene.

RECRUITING IN AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL BEYOND EXPECTATIONS.

CARLETON, December 7th.

General Smuts, in the course of a splendid statement in the Assembly, said the past fortnight's recruiting had been successful beyond his best expectations, enabling the Union to despatch the necessary forces to East Africa and also reinforcements. He hoped that in a very short time the East African campaign would result similarly to that in South West Africa. (Cheers.)

The House endorsed the Government's policy without a division.

FORCED LOAN RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, December 7th.

Reports of a projected forced loan are authoritatively described as inaccurate.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

LONDON, December 7th.

The increases in imports in November amounted to £16,129,650 and in exports £11,037,547.

MINISTERS OPPOSE REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

LONDON, December 7th.

It is stated that a section of the Cabinet is strongly opposed to any reduction in Ministerial salaries.

RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

CAUSE DELAY IN DUMA ASSEMBLY.

PETROGRAD, December 7th.

The assembly of the Duma has been further postponed until the Budget for 1916 is ready. The Financial Commissions, owing to war conditions, are unable to complete their labours within the legal time.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN BRITAIN.

VESSELS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 8th.

As the result of storms in Great Britain during the past two days, six vessels were wrecked on the East Coast, and there were many existing rescues. Fifteen lives were lost.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MORE QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked what was the annual number of appointments necessary to keep up the Indian Civil Service at its usual strength; whether the casualties expected in the next two years would be only a quarter or very much less than the normal figure; if so, what were the reasons? Mr. Chamberlain replied that 43 appointments made in 1914 would have been 36 in 1915 had not most of the candidates joined the Army. The Service at present exceeded the aggregate of provincial cadres. Serious disadvantages were not anticipated from reducing recruitment during the war.

Sir J. D. Rees asked whether a reply had been given to the petition of Indian Chaplains for the cancellation of the rule regarding the addition of three years probation to the period of qualification for pension? Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj had been informed he was unable to accept representations involving a considerable addition to the Ecclesiastical charges.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 7th.

FOR
(NERVOUS) EXHAUSTION

LOSS
of
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY
and

to
free the
NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Anæmic, and nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

As a further encouragement to the parents of large families in Germany, the Kaiser now promises to be god-father not only to seventh and eighth sons born in succession, but also to seventh, eighth and ninth sons born with a daughter or daughters intervening.

HOW BELGIUM IS
PROVISIONED.MILLION TONS OF FOOD SUPPLIED
IN PAST YEAR.

Interesting details concerning the great work accomplished by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium have just been made public by Mr. Young, the director of that organization at Rotterdam, who points out that the Commission has now existed for nearly a year and in that period has sent over a million tons of food to Belgium, or had it sent under its auspices.

The staff of the Commission is, he pointed out, composed of various neutral nationalities, a great number of prominent posts being filled by Netherlandsers with wide experience in the sphere of commerce and shipping. The chairman, Mr. Hoover, is an American of Dutch extraction.

The Commission buys abroad the strictly necessary articles of food for Belgium and Northern France. These have by various regulations been limited to some eight items, viz., wheat, maize, bacon, lard, peas, beans and rice to which lately coffee, soap and dairy products have been added. The food is distributed in Belgium and Northern France by local committees, who sell the food to those who are able to pay, and by an excellent system of distribution feed those who have not the means of buying their own food.

As a result of the unemployment caused by the occupation and blockade of Belgium, that country numbers over two million of needy persons, who depend on this organization for their livelihood. The bread is now sold at cost price. The large amount needed for feeding the destitute, totalling some 1,100,000,000 a month, is obtained by the Commission from gifts by charitable persons and contributions from Belgian and French institutions abroad. The Netherlands Government and the railway companies, together with the Municipality of Rotterdam, have contributed 1,125,000 towards the work, the former two by allowing the free use of railways and telegraphs, and the Municipality of Rotterdam by granting the free use of the harbour railway and exemption from all harbour dues.

The Commission has never appealed to public charity in the Netherlands, because it was felt that the Dutch people is bearing a heavier burden on behalf of Belgium by supporting the Belgian refugees, than is represented by the contributions from other countries towards the relief of the needy in Belgium.

The total contributions, besides those received from Belgian institutions, have now reached a figure of over 1,400,000,000, but the burden which the Netherlands people took upon itself for the relief of the numerous refugees, must assuredly, per head of the population, far exceed the amounts received by the Commission from other neutral countries.

It appears that the food sent each month to Belgium amounts to over 140,000 tons. Since November 2nd, 1914, when the first consignment was sent across the Belgian-Netherlands frontier, the Commission has up to October 1st, 1915, viz., within eleven months, dispatched to Belgium and France the following quantities of supplies, in tons of 1,000 kilograms:—Wheat, 438,685; flour, 156,743; rice, 56,873; peas, 8,274; beans, 23, 853; maize, 39,392; salt, 86,816; potatoes, 18,347; meat and bacon, 25,513; clothing, 2,713; groceries, 19,097; total 854,911 tons. These supplies represented a value of 1,144,000,000. Shipments during the coming winter will aggregate almost 400,000 tons a week, to a value of some 1,500,000,000. The Rotterdam Bureau has a staff of 60, almost exclusively composed of Netherlandsers.

The working members of the Commission are, said Mr. Young, very grateful to the Netherlands Government, more particularly the ministers for foreign affairs, agriculture, industry and commerce, and finance respectively, and to the Dutch people, for the cordial and liberal way in which every request for facilities and assistance is met. The great Rotterdam firms have systematically co-operated in reducing freights and facilitating the transport of the supplies. The Commission has also great cause for gratitude for the courtesy shown it by the representatives of the belligerent Powers in the Netherlands.

ASPIRATIONS OF INDIANS.

A Bombay telegram, dated the 9th inst., says that a statement drawn up by Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Sir Krishna Gupta is being circulated urging:—(1) A movement towards self-government within the Empire, with gradual but persistent development of representative institutions in every grade of legislative and administrative authority; (2) the immediate removal of Indian disabilities in the matters of admission to army commissions and volunteer corps, also in the matter of arms; (3) the representation of India upon the legislature in England; (4) the establishment of an elected majority in all legislative councils in India, with changes in the existing elective regulations, larger representation of educated classes and increased powers of control, especially financial; (5) the restoration and extension of the panchayat system of village organisation; (6) district councils to act with district executive officers in administering district affairs; (7) the exclusion of permanent Civil Servants from Imperial and provincial executive councils; (8) the enlargement of the Secretary of State's Council to nine members, one-third to be elected Indians, one-third British politicians; (9) a deputation of three or four Indian leaders to England to take part in the conferences after the war for the settlement of Imperial questions.

THE WHITE GURKHAS.

"BIRDIE" AND HIS AUSTRALIAN
TROOPERS.

[BY H. S. GUILLETT.]

"The Gurkhas bucked when first they were put beside us. They said we were not trained soldiers and that it was not fair to have to fight with us. Then we got into a charge together, and now they call us the White Gurkhas."

"Mac" of the Second Light Horse, did most of the talking, with an occasional appeal for corroboration to his friends. He was the "father" of a little battered band from Gallipoli. One still carried a bullet in his lungs; "Snowy" had both his wrists shattered; a young giant from Norfolk Island, a descendant of the famous mutineers of the *Bounty*, had lost the sight of one eye and was almost blind in the other. "He's afraid they are going to send him home," Mac said, "and he is very sick about it." An hour later the Norfolk Islander had a chance to plead his case with Sir George Roid. He urged upon the High Commissioner his fitness for horse work; he might even fight again; anything but going back to Australia while the job was half done. "I'll do anything in reason but I won't go home."

THE TROOP WHO FIGHTS LIKE A GENTLEMAN. Had you met them last year on farm or station or in town or mining camp in Australia you would have passed them by as typical natives of a happy young country which was a stranger to war. They are strangers to barracks; they have proved that you cannot judge a soldier by his degree of soldierly appearance or the length of his training. They look a lot of "likely" irregulars, but they have done things, not once but half a dozen times, of which any crack regiment in the world might be proud. "There's little Snowy," says Mac, "just a pale faced kid, always getting sunburned, and gentle as a dove. But underneath he is full with breeding and pluck."

They are pleasant, easy-mannered soft voiced fellows, and they look you very straight in the eye and talk as very young men who have taken on a new strange job and done it well. They are self confident, even cocksure; but that is because of their sheer naturalness. They have not the reserve or the bluff of the homely young Englishman. They are eager and generous in their praise, swift and uncompromising in their blame. They have not carried their insular and white Australian prejudices with them to Gallipoli.

They will hear nothing said against the Turk. Mac warned me against the tales of Turkish atrocities in Gallipoli or elsewhere. "We know all about the Turk," he declared. "Haven't we fought against him for months? He may be a coloured infidel (we sometimes call him worse), but he fights like a Christian gentleman. One of our fellows went out to get a Turk sniper. Something went wrong and the Turk got him. But he put up a good fight against numbers, and the Turks were so pleased with him that they dressed his wounds and gave him a bottle of wine and water and sent him back to us."

They will talk all the day about "Birdie." No leader was ever better loved, and General Birdie is appreciated as a fond of the Australians and New Zealanders as they are of him. "If you mentioned Snowy's name to Birdie," says Mac, "he would remember him at once. He talks to us all along the trenches. He comes among us in shirt-sleeves and an old felt hat, just like the rest of us. I've seen chaps touch him on the shoulder and say: 'How goes it, Birdie?' and he seems to like it. And he will stop and ask us if our bacon is all right and if the rum is coming regular. Birdie says that if he had had us in France the Allies would have been across the Rhine by now. What's that story about Sir Ian Hamilton and the Light Horse, Snowy?"

"Go on. You know it." "Well," says Mac, "pleased to keep the floor, 'Hamilton came to see us Light Horse after a lot of hard scrapping, and he says to Birdie: 'There you have have the finest fighters in Europe.' 'Don't I know it?' replies Birdie. 'It took two transports to bring them and they will go home in a lighter.' 'What we can't stand,' added the young soldier, 'is messing about waiting for work. We came over here to fight and they ought to keep us fighting. They said some of our fellows ran a bit wild in Egypt, and got off the chain a bit or twice myself. Look.' He showed his paper with several red lines on it. 'Detention marks—absent without leave,' he said, like a boy boasting about some forbidden innocent enterprise. 'But we know who fought best. I've yet to see a wower [Australian word for a temperance reformer] tackle a Turk.' Daily Mail.

REUTER'S AGENCY

CENSORSHIP DIFFICULTIES.

A new general manager, Mr. Roderick Jones, has just succeeded to the late Baron de Reuter's chair at Reuter's. Describing the effect of the war and the censorship on the agency, Mr. Roderick Jones, in the course of an interview said: "We seem as if we are always working under a kind of extinguisher. It is an incessant repression. In many cases, rightly, no doubt, news has been suppressed on the great scale, and it is only when we receive copies by post from our many correspondents abroad of the telegrams which they have despatched that we learn how much has been cut out *en route*. Oceans of stuff have gone. At the same time we recognise that a censorship *qua* censorship is most necessary, but it is sometimes difficult to appreciate the working of those higher minds. Although there have been few opportunities for the activities of war correspondents, yet the cost of getting the news becomes greater and greater every day. We have special correspondents in the Danubian and on the Western front, as well as at many points scattered over Europe. Unfortunately, however, the output, owing to the censorship, is not in any way commensurate with the vast expenditure."

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN UNEASINESS.

ALLIES' INFLUENCE GROWING DAILY.

The German Press does not believe any more in the reconstruction of the Roumanian Government in favour of Germany, but is rather inclined to think that the Allies' influence is growing daily.

ALLIES' SHIPMENTS ROBBED.

18 SECRET ARRESTS REPORTED IN NEW YORK.

The New York police report the seemingly systematic robbery of large numbers of magnets and motor truck tyres from shipments from Cleveland bound for England. Several newspapers assert that the robberies were connected with the machinations of the German conspirators. The American says that eighteen secret arrests have been made of persons alleged to be connected with these thefts, and that some of these persons have confessed that the plan was inaugurated with the purpose of crippling shipments for the Allies.

INCENDIARISM ON GOVERNMENT
CHARTERED STEAMER.

MORE GERMAN PLOTS.

Eight explosions occurred on November 3rd in the hold of a British steamer which was loading sugar in the Erie Basin at Brooklyn. The vessel was chartered by the British Government. The incendiary is believed to be a German. Damage was done to the vessel and cargo estimated at \$25,000. Reuter's correspondent gives the name of the steamer as the *Butterpe*, loaded with sugar for London, and says that fires, supposed to be of incendiary origin, were found burning at eight different places on board the vessel. The outbreak was finally extinguished.

ROUMANIA'S POSITION.

COUNTRY WITHOUT ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

A telegram from Bucharest to the *Secolo* states that serious revelations were made by M. Filipescu at the Interventionist Club. He accused the Government of having left the Roumanian Army without arms and without munitions, and of refusing munitions which the *Entente* Powers offered to supply.

He also stated that in August, 1914, when the agreement between Germany and Bulgaria was signed, the Roumanian Minister at Berlin obtained the text of the treaty and communicated it to M. Bratianu. In spite of that and while acquainted with the Bulgarian plot M. Bratianu continued to support Bulgaria and did not inform the *Entente* Powers of the existence of the treaty. M. Filipescu, in conclusion, declared that M. Bratianu authorised Germany to inform Bulgaria that Roumanians would never aid Serbia notwithstanding the Serbo-Roumanian Alliance.

GERMAN TYRANNY IN BELGIUM.

The Germans are making life miserable for the Belgians in a thousand ways. Not long ago the German commandant of Namur sent a circular letter to all the priests in the district ordering them to notify him in writing of the time when the bells of the churches were rung. No bell was to be rung without previous notification to the commandant, and the ringing had to be at the minute and hour named. As a result of this order several priests were fined a thousand marks (\$50) each or sent to gaol for three months, for permitting the bells to be rung at unauthorized times.

The plight of Malines, the home of Cardinal Mercier, is terrible, no fewer than 20,000 persons being destitute. One of the latest victims of German terrorism is M. Arthur Verhaegen, former leader of the Democratic Party in Parliament. He is more than 70 years old. When the Germans ordered certain men of Ghent to go to work in manufacturing munitions for use against their countrymen, Verhaegen protested that such action was a violation of the Hague Treaty. He was promptly sentenced to two years' hard labour for his protest.

"JENSEN" STEAMER SEIZED.

USE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The seizure of the American steamship *Hocking*, which is reported to have been taken to Halifax (says *The Times*, Washington correspondent) is regarded as of considerable potential importance. The *Hocking* is one of the 10 ships purchased from various neutral countries and taken over by a company chartered in the United States under the auspices of Richard Wagner. As the company is almost exclusively backed by German capital, the United States Government was advised by some of their own experts not to authorise the transfer to the American flag of its vessels. The advice was not followed.

It is taken for granted here that the *Hocking* was seized under the recent decision in London not to abide by the rule of the Declaration of London which decides the character of a vessel by the flag it flies. It is wondered whether it presages another controversy. The Germans evidently hope so. The *Staatszeitung* accuses us of black-listing American vessels to aid our trade. Other German propagandists are reviving the cry about the "freedom of the seas," while from Berlin, presumably in anti-English protest against our blockade, comes a fresh whine about the starvation of the civilian population.

It is understood that the *Hocking* was flying the American flag; but as the *Aeland* she was one of the numerous steamers bought a few months ago from Dutch owners by Jensen, the notorious Danish coal merchant, with capital provided by Hugo Stinnes, the German colliery owner and shipowner. Jensen renamed her *Grindland*. In all she has been renamed three times, for she was built at West Hartlepool in 1893 as the *Parkland*.

HOW GERMAN SPIES ARE
OBTAINED.

ALLURING OFFERS TO GIRLS.

WARNING ISSUED IN SWITZERLAND.

There is a German espionage centre at Berne, working in close touch with and to a certain extent under the supervision of the German Minister there, but its operations are conducted with sufficient discretion to avoid any interference by the Swiss authorities. German agents are stationed in other Swiss towns; some of them hover in the vicinity of the French and Italian frontiers trying to pick up scraps of useful information; others watch the departure of trains from Switzerland to Germany; others try to ascertain who and what passes along the direct route from and to the Allied countries; others, again, find and encourage Swiss women and girls to act as spies.

An advertisement is inserted in the Swiss newspapers offering some kind of remunerative employment abroad, application to be made in writing to an address that inspires confidence. In due course the applicant who seems to the advertiser to be a possible spy receives a summons to Zurich or Berne or Geneva as the case may be; the German agent then sizes up his visitor, and if he is satisfied he enlightens her as to the work required, offering a rate of payment likely to overcome her fears and scruples.

In some cases, says a Zurich correspondent, the Swiss woman is sent direct to some post awaiting her in one of the Allied countries—either the employer is a subject of that country of German origin in league with the German Secret Service or there is an organization in the capital for filling vacancies for governesses, nurses, teachers, waitresses, and so forth with neutral women who are another kind of spy. In other cases the woman has been sent to the destined country to find employment there, but as no one without a definite destination and purpose for entering the country now and find entry difficult this method seems to have been dropped.

Before leaving Switzerland the women are instructed carefully in the work required of them and in the methods by which the information, when collected, is to be conveyed to Germany. It appears probable that the transmission of such neutral travellers, who communicate by word of mouth to a collecting agent wherever they land, all these interesting facts were brought to light by the investigations made by some of the Swiss benevolent associations for befriending women and girls who earn their living.

Their attention was first attracted by the unusual number of advertisements in certain Swiss papers offering lucrative employment abroad to girls; suspecting another kind of infamy, they initiated inquiries which led to the discovery of the German traffic in Swiss honour and its sordid methods. It must be recorded to the honour of these Swiss benevolent societies that they are combating the recruiting activity of German agents as vigorously as they fight another vicious traffic in women. The following is a public appeal just issued by "La Branche Suisse de l'Union Internationale des Amies de la Jeune Fille" to the young women of the canton of Vaud, the district north of the Lake of Geneva, under the title "Aux Jeunes Filles—Grade a vous."

"We feel that it is necessary to make an urgent appeal to young girls not to allow themselves to be persuaded by anything, not even by promises of most alluring rewards, to make to anyone in discreet and improper communications about one of the belligerent countries. In these difficult times when so many girls are looking in vain for work, they might be easily tempted to enter upon a career which demands from them a certain dash, intelligence, and audacity, and for which very high payment is offered. This occupation even has a certain attraction for some of our young girls whose imagination has been excited by cinematograph pictures and sensational novels."

"It is not only that the girls who enter upon this career have to adopt mendacious methods, which corrupt the character, but in betraying the country whose hospitality they are enjoying, these unhappy young women risk their very life. Certain newspapers accept advertisements which, undiscerningly ask for girls, preferably Swiss girls, for the work of espionage. Posts with most advantageous remuneration are offered to them abroad, and it sometimes happens that the explanation of the real effect of their engagement is made to them too late. Girls do not accept any such odious employment.—(Signed) Le Bureau National."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—William Powell, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master.

TO-MORROW

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, General Meeting, in the Chamber Room, New Government Building.

Monday, 13th Dec.—

Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Friday, 17th Dec.—

12.30 a.m.—The "Derwanger" Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.

11.45 a.m.—The "Phraang" Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Creditors.

Saturday, 18th Dec.—

Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 20th Dec.—

11 a.m.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

11.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

SPEECHES AT SIAMESE WAR
OFFICE DINNER.

The Siamese Minister of War at Bangkok made the following speech on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the War Office on November 8th:—

Sire—I beg your Majesty's kind permission to express the feeling of joy that fills the hearts of all your servants of military profession on this occasion, when you deign to honour the Ministry of War with your presence, in order to let us have the opportunity of offering a dinner, celebrating the event of your having received from his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland the honorary rank of General in the army of that great Power.

This event as well as the fact of His Britannic Majesty having become an honorary general in the Siamese Army are things that make all Siamese rejoice, for it means added honour to the country and the Siamese nation as a whole.

We met of the army have, however, still more reason to rejoice; firstly, because we are essentially the King's own men; the King is the supreme chief of the army and first soldier of the realm, anything that honours him honours our Chief means added honour to us all from senior officers down to privates. Therefore we feel that our collective prestige has been enhanced, thanks to your Majesty's great destiny and perfect virtue.

KING GEORGE AND SIAM.

Secondly, at no time all through the Siamese history has there ever been any foreign sovereign rank, but now King George V. has accepted to become General in the Siamese Army, that is to say His Majesty has condescended to join our officers' corps, which means great honour to us army officers. Besides we like to infer that in doing this His Britannic Majesty wished to declare that the Siamese army, though small in number, can be placed on the level amongst other armies of the world, thanks to its quality. This presumed judgment makes our hearts rejoice more than any personal honour to us could ever do. It is again only because of your Majesty's great destiny and perfect virtue that the army has received such high compliments.

Thirdly, this mutual bestowal of military ranks by the two august sovereigns show that the relations between the British Empire and Siam have attained a state of perfect friendship; the new confirmation of cordial feelings have been shown through the respective armies, it ought to be clearly seen that armies do not exist only as instruments of strife, but can be used as instruments of goodwill as well. Certain persons who still fail to appreciate the value of the army should ponder over this very carefully, then they will surely change their mind and will then think more kindly of our endeavour and our daily work.

If such a change of mind should be realised according to our expectation, it will be again purely thanks to your Majesty's great destiny and perfect virtue. We know perfectly well that all honour that has already come to us, or may still come in the future, is always derived from one and sole source, that is through your unlimited kindness and great virtue. We have nothing to offer your Majesty in return equal to that which we received from you, we have only our physical and moral force, which is already and solely at your service.

However, in remembrance of this special occasion of your gracious visit to the Ministry of War we beg to offer a sword, designed like the one used by British Generals, as a material sign of our joy and of our deep loyalty to your Majesty's person.

Finally, I beg to express the very best wishes for your Majesty's welfare and long life—may the honour of your name be spread far and wide in the universe, may your great kindness and virtue remain through long years a true protection for us your humble servants, as well as for the whole Siamese nation. The King, our supreme chief, hurrah!

SIAMESE KING'S SPEECH.

H. M. the King was graciously pleased to reply in the following terms:—

I express my sincere thanks to the Minister of War, and to all military officers who are here assembled for the purpose of showing me their goodwill. I agree with every word that the minister has just said; it gives me great pleasure to learn that the same feeling and the same thought as my own prevail in the army. I certainly consider that the honour I have received from his Britannic Majesty is not for me personally; it was surely meant to show to the world how his Majesty appreciated the progress already made by the Siamese army and found it befitting a modern State. All Siamese ought to remember that our army exists in order to ensure national progress and our independent existence, not in order to molest any other people at all. An army which exists for the purpose already mentioned should prosper and get continually enlarged.

From the fact of His Majesty King George V. having given me the rank of General in the British army, I like to infer the meaning that the Siamese nation has already shown to the world that they deserve equal treatment with other countries. When I offered to his Majesty the rank of General in our army, the offer was readily accepted and the British monarch has thus joined our corps. Both events are certainly out of the ordinary, because such mutual bestowal of military ranks between a European and an Asiatic sovereign has happened for the first time. It shows clearly that the army is not only an instrument of war, but can serve as an instrument for cementing cordial friendship as well, according to the minister's words.

I wish that this idea should reach the ears of all Siamese, and I wish everybody to understand that the honour is not only for me, not only for the army, but for all of us Siamese.

This event bears witness to the fact that our army has made a step forward towards progress and good name, and has led the nation with it.

In bestowing British Military rank upon me it is as if his Britannic Majesty stretches his hand over the ocean in order to grasp mine; I am sure you all rejoice to receive him into our corporation; the

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.35 a.m.—The Japanese depression has moved rapidly into the Pacific and the anti-cyclone has spread rapidly eastward. It is now central over Japan. At 8 a.m. this morning the typhoon centre was in about latitude 16 deg. N. and longitude 119 deg. E., travelling W. or W.N.W.

The monsoon will moderate along the east coast of China. Cyclonic gales may be expected in the eastern portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

12.30 a.m. East winds, no rain; fine. Rongkong & Neighbourhood. N.E. fine, strong, moderately.

South Coast of China between 1 deg. and 2 deg. N. and 105 deg. and 110 deg. E. No rain.

South coast of China between 1 deg. and 2 deg. N. and 105 deg. and 110 deg. E. No rain.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Yokohama	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namuro	6 a.	29.27	—	—	WNW	5	—
Hakodate	—	30.19	—	—	W	4	—
Tokio	—	30.26	—	—	NW	3	—
Koshi	—	30.25	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	—	30.21	—	—	NNE	1	—
Kagoshima	—	30.16	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima	—	30.08	—	—	—	1	—
Naha	—	30.05	—	—	NE	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	29.99	—	—	NE	1	—
Shimonoseki	—	30.01	—	—	SSE	1	—
Choshi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakatsuki	—	30.84	30	93	NW	2	of
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiushu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.19	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	30.22	62	—	NNE	1	—
Sharp Peak	—	30.24	60	76	N	1	—
Amoy	8 a.	30.06	65	64	W	1	ob
Swatow	6 a.	29.98	67	94	E	1	ob
Taiheku	5 a.	29.98	66	—	E	1	ob
Taihu	—	29.98	61	—	—	0	—
Taiwan	—	29.97	67	—	N	0	—
Koshu	—	29.94	73	—	NNE	0	—
Shanghai	—	29.94	63	—	SSE	0	—
Canton	6 a.	29.99	62	94	—	0	—
Hongkong	—	29.95	66	89	—	0	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maos	—	29.94	64	80	NNE	2	—
Yokohama	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	29.94	66	94	NNE	4	—
Tourane	—	29.87	70	—	WNW	2	—
Cape St. James	—	29.82	73	—	WNW	2	—
Arari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	29.45	77	84	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.72	75	81	SE	6	—
Legani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubuan	—	29.75	77	91	SW	4	—

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CHILLY, British str., 1,143, Loyd, 8th December—Wuhu 3rd December, R'ce.—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 60, Saito, 8th December—Swatow 7th December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HAICHING, British str., 207, W. C. Piesmore, 7th December—Fuzhou 4th December, General.—Douglas Lap-
treck & Co.
HYEIKONG, British str., 490, James A. H. Haude, 7th December—Suifu 27th November—Order.
MATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,241, K. Takana, 7th December—Dai-ny 1st December, Pigs.—Chinese.
OLEG, Russian str., 1,370, P. Mender, 7th December—Vladivostok 23rd November, General.—Chinese.
PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, O. Hoien, 7th December—Bangkok 27th November, General.—Thoresen & Co.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,827, J. Fujita, 7th December—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAN, British str., for Manila.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
December 8th.
SUNGKONG, British str., for Hoihow.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES

December 8th.
DIVA, Norwegian str., for Canton.
EIGER, Norwegian str., for Dany.
EUGENIA, British str., for Singapore.
FUCHING, Chinese str., for Amoy.
FUKU MARU, Jap. str., for Wakanatsu.
HAKATO MARU, Jap. str., for Sanyang.
HAKATO, British str., for Singapore.
KALIO MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
MONTAGUE, British str., for Shanghai.
PENANG MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
RANGSON MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.
SHASHING, British str., for Shanghai.
SOFU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
TANBAN MARU, Jap. str., for Marcelline.
TULLIWONG, Dutch str., for Amoy.
TUTTORUM, Dutch str., for Miki.
TUTTORUM, Dutch str., for Hongkong.
TUTTORUM, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Dendora* from Middlebro', Leith, and London, left Singapore for this port on 4th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 11th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Laisang, from Moji, is due in Hongkong on 9th December.
Kwongkong, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong on 10th December.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship
"KAIFUKU MARU"
About the 10th December.
For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1909]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
-BATAVIA, AMERICAN, COMMERICAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR"
Capt. A. Collyer, carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port on or about THURSDAY, the
10th December, 1915, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports, in
connection with the Co.'s ss. "MOOTIAN",
from Colombo, passengers' accommodation
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay
and transhipped to the ss. "CALEDONIA",
due in London about the 9th Jan., 1916.

Passes will be received at the Office
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendent.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP
CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA"
6,392 tons, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, 5th January, 1916.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1915. [1251]

ON SAIL

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mail; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 88 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1899.

PRICE 2s. 6d.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or
Lamp Bookstall.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring at Green Island are marked "a", at the Kowloon Wharf "b", at the Kowloon Wharf "c", and those at the Kowloon Wharf "d", together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & HULL ...	KIOTO	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ...	POLYTHESION	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA MANILA, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE ...	KAIFUKU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 10th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK ...	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 28th inst., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO	ABAKAN	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 9th Jan.
PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN ...	KIYO MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA ...	TAKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA ...	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHLAMBA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE ...	KUMANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at Noon
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 1st Jan.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 22nd inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 13th inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at Noon
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI ...	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	37 PASSENGERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSING" ... Friday, 10th Dec, D'light.	
MOJI & KOBE	"KUMANG" ... Saturday, 11th Dec, 3 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" ... Saturday, 11th Dec, 3 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 11th Dec, 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG" ... Sunday, 12th Dec, D'light.	
SANDANAN	"WINGSANG" ... Sunday, 12th Dec, D'light.	
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG" ... Tuesday, 14th Dec, Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG" ... Wednesday, 15th Dec, D'light.	
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG" ... Friday, 17th Dec, D'light.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 18th Dec, 3 P.M.	

The steamers "KUMANG", "LAISANG", and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENSANG", leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofo, Tientsin, Dany, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:
FROM HONGKONG: 24th December.
Consisting with "KATHIAVAR" 17th January.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. 1256

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SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australs.	Sails Hongkong for Australs.
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"TAIYUAN" ... 10th Dec.

"CHANGSHA" ... 16th Jan.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. TELEPHONE No. 30. AGENTS. 1239

SHIPPING IN PORT

ALBANA, British str., 2,498, Wm. Dunbar, 5th December—Chinwangtao 27th November, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.
CANADA MARU, Japanese str., 3,548, T. Suruga, 5th December—Shanghai 2nd December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHOSEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,800, S. Yamano, 6th December—Choribon, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CHIRISHING, British str., 1,169, H. G. N. Walker, 3rd December—Tientsin 27th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jargenson, 4th December—Dairen 28th November, Beans.—Thoresen & Co.
DRUMELTAN, British barque, 1,620, A. Watt, 20th November—New York 20th July, Kerosine Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,229, F. R. Owen, 6th December—Tientsin 29th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,999, H. Cheski, 4th December—Moji 25th November, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 1st December—Sandakan 23rd November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 4th December—Haiphong 2nd December, General.—A. R. Marty.
KWANGKEE, Chinese str., 1,350, McArthur, 26th November—Shanghai 22nd November, General.—Chinese.
KUMOROW, British str., 1,450, J. A. Martin, 8th December—Saigon 25th November, Rice and General.—Order.
KUMANG, British str., 3,539, P. Knight, 6th December—Singapore 29th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LAUREN, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 30th November—Saigon 23rd November, Rice.—Chinese.
MOUZA, British str., 1,247, J. Telmes, 30th November—Newcastle, N.S.W. 26th November, Ballast.—Order.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,965, H. S. Smith, 6th December—San Francisco 6th November, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PNEUMONIA, British str., 1,965, W. C. Bird, 6th December—Saigon 29th November, Rice and General.—Order.
SHASHING, British str., 1,307, H. Hobbs, November 28th—Wuhu 23rd November, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
SHINGO MARU, Japanese str., 2,683, T. Chiba, 6th December—Manila 3rd December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
TAMBA MARU, Japanese str., 3,593, S. Nagase, 7th December—Seitell 21st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
TAITIAN, British str., 2,300, H. E. Hamilton, 6th December—Melbourne 10th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TANBAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,499, Nishikawa, 30th November—Chinwangtao 22nd November, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.
TEAN, British str., 1,351, Finlayson, 4th December—Manila 1st December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TONGHONG, British str., 1,314, F. J. Prynn, 8th December—Saigon 1st December, Rice.—Chinese.
TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,063, F. J. Vigeboom, 30th November—Singapore 22nd November, Kerosine Oil.—Atlantic Petroleum Co.
TUNGSHAN, British str., 2,598, Geo. Muir, December 1st—Chinwangtao November 24th, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.
YUENSANG, British str., 1,753, W. M. Mesney, 7th December—Manila 4th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHMIR."

Arrived Hongkong on 6th December, 1915.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOVER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1915. [1]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPORTS,
& Comprehensive and Complete Records

